## 北京小龙门林场黄眉姬鹟的巢与巢址特征

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摘要: 2003—2006 年,在北京小龙门林场共发现黄眉姬鹟(Ficedula narcissina elisae)巢43 个。其中34巢筑于天然巢址:开放巢占29.4%,位于树枝间(10巢);洞巢占70.6%,位于树桩顶端凹坑中(10巢)和树洞中(14巢)。开放巢距地高度高于洞巢。黄眉姬鹟的主要营巢树种是棘皮桦(Betula dahurica)。在研究区内共悬挂了100个大洞口巢箱和130个小洞口巢箱,结果发现黄眉姬鹟只利用大洞口巢箱(9巢),不利用小洞口巢箱。以巢为中心,取半径6m的样方测量巢址的植被特征。对海拔、坡向、林冠郁闭度、乔木数量、乔木高、乔木胸径、枯树数量、树桩数量和林下郁闭度等变量进行主成分分析。结果表明,黄眉姬鹟的巢址具有乔木高大、林冠郁闭度高、多枯树和树桩等特征。黄眉姬鹟的繁殖成功率为51.2%,天敌破坏是造成繁殖失败的主要原因。

**关键词**: 黄眉姬鹟;巢址;主成分分析;繁殖成功率 中图分类号: Q9591.739; Q958.12 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0254-5853(2007)04-0337-07

# Nest and Nest-site of Narcissus Flycatcher in Xiaolongmen Forestry, Beijing

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Abstract: During 2003-2006, forty-three nests of Narcissus Flycatcher ( Ficedula narcissina elisae ) were found in Xiaolongmen Forestry, Beijing. Among the 43 nests, nine nests were found in nest boxes while other 34 nests were constructed both on open sites (29.4%) and in holes (70.6%). The 10 open nests were weaved between several upward twigs, and the 24 hole-nests were built in hollows, trunks or on stumps. Open nests had larger height above ground than the hole-nests. Narcissus Flycatchers only used the nest boxes with big entrances. The majority of nest trees were Betula dahurica. Vegetation characteristics of nest sites were measured in the samples around the nests with a radius of 6 m. According to the result of Principle Component Analysis on the variables describing the nest-site characteristics, the forest with big trees and abundant stumps provided appropriate nest sites for Narcissus Flycatchers. Of the 43 nests we found, 22 (51.2%) were successful, those that failed were destroyed by predators.

Key words: Narcissus Flycatcher; Nest sites; Principle component analysis; Breeding success rate

黄眉姬鹟(Ficedula narcissina)隶属于雀形目(Passeriformes)鹟科(Muscicapidae),有 narcissina, owstoni和elisae等3个亚种。其中elisae仅繁殖于中国华北山地,在中南半岛、马来半岛等地越冬(Cheng, 1987; Dickinson, 2003; Zheng, 2005)。迄今仅见有关其栖息地和食性等方面的简单记述(La Touch, 1924; Shaw, 1936; Wilder & Hubbard,

1938; Zheng, 1984; Cai, 1988), 繁殖生态学研究尚无报道。本文记述并分析了黄眉姬鹟 elisae 亚种的巢与巢址特征。

#### 1 研究地区和方法

#### 1.1 研究地区概况

野外工作于 2003—2006 年每年的 5—8 月在北

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京市门头沟区小龙门林场进行。小龙门林场(40° 00'-40°02' N, 115°26'-115°30' E) 距北京市区 114 km, 地处太行山脉北段, 海拔 1 000-1 763 m, 面积 705.4 hm<sup>2</sup>, 属于温带季风气候, 年均温 4.8℃, 年均降水量约 500—700 mm。主要植被为 次生落叶阔叶林和人工针叶林、阔叶林的主要树种 有山杨 (Populus davidiana )、青杨 (P. cathayana )、 绢柳(Salix viminalis)、黄花柳(S.caprea)、核桃 楸 ( Juglans mandshurica )、白桦 ( Betula platyphylla 〉、棘皮桦(B. dahurica 〉、蒙古栎(Quercus mongolica)和元宝槭(Acer truncatum)等,针叶林 的主要树种有华北落叶松(Larix principis-rupprechtii )、日本落叶松(L. kaempferi )和油松(Pinus tabulaeformis ) 等。研究区内山沟沟底宽约 10— 60 m, 山坡坡度约 30-60°。多数山沟里没有永久 性水源,只有雨季(5-9月)在沟底形成一些溪 流和水坑。多数山沟里沟底有小路从沟口通向沟 顶,旅游、挖草药、采野菜、捡蘑菇等人为活动较 为频繁。黄眉姬鹟 elisae 亚种在研究区内为夏候 鸟,每年5月初迁来,9月初离开。

### 1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 寻找鸟巢和悬挂巢箱 每年 5—7 月,对研究区内的 11 条山沟进行调查,通过追踪亲鸟的繁殖行为寻找鸟巢。2004 和 2005 年每年的 2—3 月,在研究区内悬挂了 2 种洞口大小不同的木板巢箱:大洞口巢箱 100 个,洞口长方形,直径 8.5 cm × 9 cm; 小洞口巢箱 130 个,洞口圆形,直径 3.5 cm。两种巢箱的内部空间尺寸都是 8.5 cm × 8.5 cm × 17.5 cm。在沟底和两侧山坡下部的阔叶林内每隔70—80 m 悬挂 1 个巢箱,巢箱距地面 2—4 m。

1.2.2 巢址测量 于繁殖期后,测量巢的海拔(m)、坡向(北偏东角度)和距地高度(m),记录营巢树种。以巢为中心,取半径6m的样方(面积113.04 m²)描述巢址的植被特征(Colin et al,1992)。在每个样方内测量并计算以下数据:林冠郁闭度(%),乔木数量(样方内的乔木棵数),乔木高(m,样方内所有乔木的平均高度),乔木胸径(em,样方内所有乔木的平均胸径),枯树数量(样方内的枯树棵数),树桩数量(样方内的树桩棵数),林下郁闭度(在距地1m、2m和3m处分别测量林下植物的郁闭度,取三者均值代表林下郁闭度)。

1.2.3 数据统计 用 SPSS for Windows 11.0 软件

统计数据。用 Kolmogorov-Smirnov 检验考察数据是 否符合正态分布,正态分布的数据用单因素方差分析(One-way ANOVA)进行多组间比较,用 Levene 检验确定方差的齐次性,在方差相等的情况下用 LSD(Least-significant difference)方法进行多重比较,在方差不相等的情况下用 Tamhane's T2 检验进行多重比较。用  $\chi^2$  检验比较各营巢类型的繁殖成功率是否有显著差异。对巢址特征变量进行主成分分析,提取特征值大于 1 的成分作为主成分。重复利用的巢址其特征只统计 1 次,但繁殖成功或失败分别统计。数据用平均值  $\pm$  标准误(最大值一最小值,样本数)的形式表示。

## 2 研究结果

## 2.1 巢的特征和巢址多样性

共发现黄眉姬鹟 elisae 亚种的巢 43 个。巢呈碗 状, 近圆形, 内径( $5.3 \pm 0.1$ ) cm(4.1 - 6.0 cm, n = 37),  $\Re (3.4 \pm 0.1)$  cm (2.5 - 4.5) cm, n =37)。巢外壁主要由苔藓构成,掺有桦树皮,有时底 部垫有桦树花序; 内壁主要由杨树皮纤维和藤本植 物卷须构成,有时掺有少量兽毛。在筑于天然巢址 的 34 巢中, 有 10 巢(29.4%)为开放式, 筑于树 枝间;有24巢(70.6%)置于洞内,分别是:树 桩顶端凹坑中10巢,树洞中14巢。不同类型的巢 距地高度差异显著(单因素方差分析, F<sub>2.27</sub> = 12.60, P < 0.001, 表 1), 树枝间的巢距地高度显 著高于树桩巢和树洞巢(Tamhane's T2 检验, P < 0.05), 树桩巢和树洞巢距地高度差异不显著 (Tamhane's T2 检验, P > 0.05)。 树枝间的巢都在 活树上(图1a),其中8个在乔木上,2个在灌木 上。树桩顶端凹坑中的巢上方暴露(图 1b), 凹坑 深(12.0±5.1)cm(3-57 cm)。14 个树洞巢中有 3个树洞被重复利用: 1个被利用 3次, 2个各被 利用 2 次。在被利用的 10 个树洞中, 4 个在活树 上,6个在枯树上;8个洞口向北,2个洞口向南。 树洞巢的洞口长径(17.7±6.2)cm(5-72 cm), 短径(6.8±0.5)cm(4-8cm), 洞内径(8.6± 0.6) cm (6-12 cm), 洞口距洞底(11.7 ± 4.2) cm (1-42 cm), 巢上方和侧面部分暴露(图 1c)。 在大洞口巢箱中发现9巢,利用率9%,小洞口巢 箱的利用率为0。

黄眉姬鹟的营巢树种有9种(表2)。其中以棘皮桦最多(43.3%, P=0.000), 其次是黄花柳

## 表 1 黄眉姬鹟的巢址特征

Tab. 1 Nest-site characteristics of Narcissus Flycatcher

| 巢址类型  | 树枝间                       | 树桩顶端凹坑                      | 树洞                        |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Nest sites  | Between upward twigs      | Hollows on stumps           | Holes in trunks           |
| 巢数 Number of nests                                | 10                        | 10                          | 10 <sup>1</sup>           |
| 巢距地高度 Height of nests above the ground (m)        | $4.0 \pm 0.6 (1.5 - 8.0)$ | $1.3 \pm 0.2 (0.4 - 2.3)$   | $1.6 \pm 0.4 (0.6 - 4.5)$ |
| 营巢树高 Height of nest trees (m)                     | $6.4 \pm 1.0 (1.7 - 11)$  | $1.3 \pm 0.2^{2} (0.4-2.5)$ | $6.6 \pm 1.1 (2-13)$      |
| 营巢树胸径 Diameter at breast height of nest trees(cm) | $17.5 \pm 3.8^3 \ (6-40)$ | $13.3 \pm 1.4^4 (9-25)$     | 17.4 ± 2.1 (13—35)        |

<sup>1</sup>重复利用的巢址只统计 1次(The reused nest sites were counted only once); <sup>2</sup>树桩高度(Height of the stumps); <sup>3</sup>不包括灌木(Shrubs were not included); <sup>4</sup>树桩顶端断面直径(Diameter of the top section of stumps)。







图 1 黄眉姬鹟位于树枝间 (a)、树桩顶端凹坑 (b)、树洞中 (c) 的巢

Fig. 1 Three kinds of nests for Narcissus Flycatcher's with eggs between several upward twigs (a), on the top of a stump (b), in a hollow of trunk (c)

表 2 黄眉姬鹟的营巢树种1

Tab. 2 Nest tree species of Narcissus Flycatcher<sup>1</sup>

|                                     |                                   | 巢址类型 N                             | est sites                |             |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 营巢树种<br>Nest tree species           | 树枝间<br>Between<br>upward<br>twigs | 树桩顶<br>端凹坑<br>Hollows on<br>stumps | 树洞<br>Holes in<br>trunks | 总数<br>Total |
| 油松 Pinus tabulaeformis              | 2                                 | 19                                 | ( <del>)</del>           | 2           |
| 黄花柳 Salix caprea                    | *                                 | 3                                  | 2                        | 5           |
| 核桃楸 Juglans mandshurica             | <del>5. 3</del> 0                 | 1                                  | 1                        | 2           |
| 白桦 Betula platyphylla               | 200                               | 1.                                 | 1                        | 2           |
| 棘皮桦 B.dahurica                      | 4                                 | 4                                  | 5                        | 13          |
| 毛榛 <sup>2</sup> Corylus mandshurica | 1                                 | 1) <del></del>                     | -                        | 1           |
| 春榆 Ulmus propinqua                  | 2                                 | 0 <del>-0</del>                    | 8-3                      | 2           |
| 元宝槭 Acer truncatum                  | <u></u>                           | 1                                  | 1                        | 2           |
| 六道木 <sup>2</sup> Abelia biflora     | 1                                 | <u> </u>                           | <del>-</del>             | 1           |
| 总数 Total                            | 10                                | 10                                 | 10                       | 30          |

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 重复利用的巢址只统计 1 次(The reused nest sites were counted only once); <sup>2</sup> 灌木(Shrubs); —未发现(Unfound)。

(16.7%)。树枝间的巢位于棘皮桦、油松、春榆(Ulmus propinqua)、毛榛(Corylus mandshurica)和六道木(Abelia biflora)上;树桩巢和树洞巢位于棘皮桦、黄花柳、核桃楸、白桦和元宝槭上。

#### 2.2 巢址特征主成分分析

对海拔、坡向、林冠郁闭度、乔木数量、乔木 高、乔木胸径、枯树数量、树桩数量和林下郁闭度 等9个巢址特征变量进行主成分分析的结果显示, 前3个成分的特征值大于1,提取为主成分,这3个 主成分的方差对总方差的累计贡献率为 64.198% (表3)。变量的载荷矩阵显示(表4), 乔木胸径、 乔木数量和乔木高在主成分1上的载荷最大,乔木 数量的载荷为负值, 乔木胸径和乔木高的载荷为正 值,把主成分1命名为乔木因子,反映了乔木高大 而密度低的特征。林下郁闭度和林冠郁闭度在主成 分 2 上的载荷最大, 林下郁闭度的载荷为负值, 林 冠郁闭度的载荷为正值,将主成分2命名为郁闭度 因子,反映了林冠郁闭度高、林下郁闭度低的特 征。枯树数量和树桩数量在主成分3上的载荷最 大,都为正值,将主成分3命名为枯树和树桩数量 因子,反映了枯树和树桩数量多的特征。将上述结 果归结为表 5。

表 3 黄眉姬鹟巢址特征主成分分析结果
Tab. 3 Principle component analysis on nest-site characteristics of Narcissus Flycatcher

|                  | 152105 01 1 121    | 133113 11,0100110                  | ='  |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 成分<br>Components | 特征值<br>Eigenvalues | 贡献率(%)<br>Ratio of<br>contribution | 累计贡献率(%)<br>Cumulative ratio<br>of contribution |
| 1                | 2.774              | 30.824                             | 30.824  |
| 2                | 1.638              | 18.205                             | 49.029  |
| 3                | 1.365              | 15.169                             | 64.198  |
| 4                | 0.920              | 10.226                             | 74.423  |
| 5                | 0.690              | 7.664                              | 82.088  |
| 6                | 0.543              | 6.036                              | 88.124  |
| 7                | 0.472              | 5.241                              | 93.365  |
| 8                | 0.403              | 4.479                              | 97.844  |
| 9                | 0.194              | 2.156                              | 100   |

表 4 黄眉姬鹟巢址特征主成分的载荷矩阵

Tab. 4 Principle component index matrix on nest-site characteristics of Narcissus Flycatcher

|                                    |               | •      |        |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------|--------|
| 变量                                 | 主成分 Component |        |        |
| Independent variables              | 1             | 2      | 3      |
|                                    | $0.866^{1}$   | 0.308  | -0.057 |
| Diameter at breast height of trees |               |        |        |
| 乔木数量                               | -0.731        | 0.064  | -0.151 |
| Amount of trees per sample         |               |        |        |
| 乔木高 Height of trees                | 0.676         | 0.546  | -0.008 |
| 海拔 Altitude                        | 0.635         | -0.364 | 0.216  |
| 坡向 Slope exposure <sup>2</sup>     | 0.541         | -0.493 | 0.377  |
| 林下郁闭度 Undergrowth density          | -0.281        | -0.634 | 0.279  |
| 林冠郁闭度 Canopy density               | -0.359        | 0.608  | 0.279  |
| 枯树数量                               | 0.035         | 0.259  | 0.728  |
| Amount of dead trees per sample    |               |        |        |
| 树桩数量                               | -0.358        | 0.167  | 0.682  |
| Amount of stumps per sample        |               |        |        |

<sup>「</sup>黑体表示最大载荷值 (The maximum indices were in bold );

#### 2.3 不同类型巢址的繁殖成功率

树枝间巢、树桩巢和树洞巢的繁殖成功率分别为 50.0%、60.0%和 42.9%,天然巢址的繁殖成功率为 50.0%,大洞口巢箱的繁殖成功率为 55.6%,

黄眉姬鹟的总繁殖成功率为 51.2%。位于树枝间、树桩顶端凹坑中、树洞中和大洞口巢箱中的巢其繁殖成功率差异不显著( $\chi^2$  检验, $\chi^2=0.772$ , df=3,P>0.05)。造成繁殖失败的主要原因是天敌破坏,其他造成繁殖失败的原因还有风雨破坏和亲鸟弃巢(表 6)。

## 3 讨论

黄眉姬鹟 elisae 亚种的巢址多样性和黄眉姬鹟 narcissina 亚种相似, narcissina 亚种的巢位于树干 或树桩的浅洞或裂缝中, 也在树枝间(Dementiev & Gladkov, 1968)。巢址多样性在姬鹟属其他种类 中也有报道。Mitrus & Soóko(2004)报道了红喉 姬鹟(Ficedula parva)的巢址有3种类型: 树洞; 树桩顶端凹坑;剥裂的树皮和树干之间。而灰蓝姬 鹞(Ficedula tricolor )的巢位于土坎上(Wu, 1986) 或树干裂缝中(Jia et al, 2003)。上述姬鹟 巢址的多样性表现为同一种鸟既有开放巢也有洞 巢。姬鹟属其他鸟类的巢址类型比较单一:有些种 类仅有洞巢, 例如斑姬鹟 (Ficedula hypoleuca)、 白领姬鹟(F. albicollis)和白眉姬鹟(F. zanthopygia)等;有些种类仅有开放巢,例如鸲姬鹟 (Ficedula mugimaki )、白喉姬鹟 (F. monileger ) 和 黑棕姬鹟 (F. nigrorufa ) 等。现将鹟科 7 属 37 种 鸟的巢址类型总结在表7中,在Muscicapa、Ficedula、Cyanoptila 和 Culicicapa 等属中, 既有开放巢 也有洞巢, 而在 Eumyias、Niltava 和 Cyornis 等属 中,几乎都是洞巢。在鹟科鸟类中,洞巢可能是比 较进化的类型,它和开放巢一样,都是由苔藓、植 物纤维和羽毛等编织的巢, 并且卵壳表面具有斑纹, 这些都显示其具有开放巢的祖征。与开放巢相比,

表 5 黄眉姬鹟的巢址特征主成分命名和变量组成

Tab. 5 Name and composition of principle components on nest-site characteristics of Narcissus Flycatcher

| 主成分¹<br>Principle components载荷最大的变量<br>Independent variables with the largest indexMean ± SE²命名<br>Name of each components1乔木胸径 Diameter at breast height of trees (cm)<br>乔木数量 Amount of trees per sample<br>乔木高 Height of trees (m)13.1 ± 0.7<br>7.1 ± 0.3乔木因子 Factor of trees2林下郁闭度 Undergrowth density (%)<br>林冠郁闭度 Canopy density (%)28.0 ± 1.6<br>60.7 ± 1.8郁闭度因子 Factor of foliage density3枯树数量 Amount of dead trees per sample1.0 ± 0.2枯树和树桩数量因子<br>Factor of dead trees and stumps abundant with the largest index4林校数量 Amount of stumps per sample0.7 ± 0.2 |          | 1 1 1                                |                        | •  |
|---|----------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| 乔木数量 Amount of trees per sample14.2±1.4乔木高 Height of trees (m)7.1±0.32林下郁闭度 Undergrowth density (%)28.0±1.6郁闭度因子 Factor of foliage density林冠郁闭度 Canopy density (%)60.7±1.83枯树数量 Amount of dead trees per sample1.0±0.2枯树和树桩数量因子<br>Factor of dead trees and stumps abundant   | * * ** * |                                      | Mean ± SE <sup>2</sup> |  |
| 林冠郁闭度 Canopy density (%) 60.7±1.8  枯树数量 Amount of dead trees per sample 1.0±0.2 枯树和树桩数量因子 Factor of dead trees and stumps abunda  | 1        | 乔木数量 Amount of trees per sample      | 14.2 ± 1.4             | 乔木因子 Factor of trees                                   |
| Factor of dead trees and stumps abunda  | 2        |                                      |                        | 郁闭度因子 Factor of foliage density                        |
| 树桩数量 Amount of stumps per sample 0.7±0.2  | 3        | 枯树数量 Amount of dead trees per sample | $1.0 \pm 0.2$          | 枯树和树桩数量因子<br>Factor of dead trees and stumps abundance |
|   |          | 树桩数量 Amount of stumps per sample     |                        |  |

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 按特征值从大到小排序,见表 3 (Descending sort by eigenvalues, see Tab. 3); <sup>2</sup> 按变量载荷的绝对值从大到小排序,见表 4 (Descending sort by absolute value of index, see Tab. 4)。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 北偏东角度余弦值加 1 (One plus the cosine value of the slope exposure azimuth)。

#### 表 6 黄眉姬鹟的繁殖成功率和失败原因1

Tab. 6 Breeding success of Narcissus Flycatcher and the cause of failure<sup>1</sup>

| 巢址类型                        | 树枝间                  | 树桩顶端凹坑            | 树洞              | 大洞口巢箱      | 总数    |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|-------|
| Nest sites                  | Between upward twigs | Hollows on stumps | Holes in trunks | Nest boxes | Total |
| 繁殖成功 Fledged successfully   | 5                    | 6                 | 6               | 5          | 22    |
| 天敌捕食 Destroyed by predators | 4                    | 4                 | 7               | 2          | 17    |
| 风雨破坏 Destroyed by storms    | 1                    | _                 | 1               | _          | 2     |
| 亲鸟弃巢 Abandoned by parents   | _                    | _                 | _               | 2          | 2     |
| 总数 Total                    | 10                   | 10                | 14              | 9          | 43    |
| 繁殖成功率 Breeding success(%)   | 50.0                 | 60.0              | 42.9            | 55.6       | 51.2  |
|                             |                      |                   |                 |            |       |

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 重复利用的巢址分别统计 (The reused nest sites were analyzed separately); 一未发现 (Unfound)。

## 表 7 鹟科部分鸟类的巢址类型

#### Tab. 7 Nest sites of some Muscicapidae birds

|                           | 巢址 Nest sites  |   |  |   |  |
|---------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|
|                           | 洞巢 H   | ole nest  | 开放巢 Open nest  |   |  |
| 种名 Species                | 土地、岩石或建筑物<br>的坑洞或裂缝<br>Holes or crevices in slopes,<br>rocks and buildings | 树洞、树皮裂缝或树<br>桩顶端凹坑<br>Holes or crevices in trunks,<br>hollows on stumps   | 树枝间<br>Between twigs   | 土地、岩石或建筑物表面<br>On ground, surface<br>of rocks and buildings |  |
| 斑鹟                        | Baker, 1922-1930;  | Dementiev & Gladkov,  | Dementiev & Gladkov,   | Dementiev & Gladkov,  |  |
| Muscicapa striata         | Dementiev & Gladkov,<br>1968; Kirby et al, 2005                            | 1968; Kirby et al, 2005   | 1968; Kirby et al, 2005  | 1968; Kirby et al, 2005                                     |  |
| 灰纹鹟 M . griseisticata     | 1  | _   | Fu et al, 1984   | _   |  |
| 乌鹟 M.sibirica             | _  | Baker, 1922-1930  | Baker, 1922-1930;<br>Dementiev & Gladkov,<br>1968; Zhao, 1985                    | _   |  |
| 北灰鹟 M . davurica          | _  | _   | Baker, 1922-1930;<br>Dementiev & Gladkov,<br>1968; Fu et al, 1984;<br>Zhao, 1985 | _   |  |
| 栗尾鹟 M. ruficauda          | _  | _   | Baker, 1922-1930   | _   |  |
| 褐胸鹟 M. muttui             | _  | Baker, 1922-1930  | Baker, 1922-1930   | _   |  |
| 棕尾褐鹟 M . ferruginea       | _  | Baker, 1922-1930  | Baker, 1922-1930   | _   |  |
| 斑姬鹟<br>Ficedula hypoleuca | Dementiev & Gladkov,<br>1968   | Dementiev & Gladkov,<br>1968; Czeszczewik &<br>Walankiewicz, 2003   | _  | _   |  |
| 白领姬鹟<br>F. albicollis     | _  | Dementiev & Gladkov,<br>1968; Maurizio, 1987;<br>Mitrus et al, 1996;<br>Mitrus, 2004  | _  | _   |  |
| 白眉姬鹟<br>F . zanthopygia   | Li, 1985   | Dementiev & Gladkov,<br>1968; Fu et al, 1984;<br>Zheng, 1984; Li, 1985;<br>Zhao, 1985; Cai, 1987;<br>Wildlife Institute of<br>Heilongjiang Province,<br>1992; Gao, 2004 | _  | _   |  |
| 黄眉姬鹟<br>F. narcissina     | _  | Dementiev & Gladkov,<br>1968  | Dementiev & Gladkov,<br>1968   | _   |  |
| 鸲姬鹟 F. mugimaki           | _  | _   | Dementiev & Gladkov,<br>1968; Fu et al, 1984                                     | _   |  |
| 锈胸蓝姬鹟 F. hodgsonii        | Baker, 1922-1930   | Baker, 1922-1930  | _  | _   |  |
| 橙胸姬鹟<br>F. strophiata     | _  | Baker, 1922 – 1930;<br>The Comprehensive<br>Scientific Expedition<br>to Qinghai-Xizang<br>Plateau, Academia<br>Sinica, 1983   | _  | _   |  |

(接上表)

|                                | 巢址 Nest sites   |  |                              |                                   |  |
|--------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
|                                | 洞巢 H  | ole nest   | 开放:                          | 巢 Open nest                       |  |
| 种名 Species                     | 土地、岩石或建筑物<br>的坑洞或裂缝   | 树洞、树皮裂缝或树<br>桩顶端凹坑   | 树枝间<br>Between twigs         | 土地、岩石或建筑物表面<br>On ground, surface |  |
|                                | Holes or crevices in slopes,<br>rocks and buildings         | Holes or crevices in trunks,<br>hollows on stumps                |                              | of rocks and buildings            |  |
| 红喉姬鹟 F. parva                  | Baker, 1922-1930  | Dementiev & Gladkov,<br>1968; Mitrus & Soóko,<br>2004; Gao, 2004 | Dementiev & Gladkov,<br>1968 | _                                 |  |
| 印巴姬鹟 F. subrubra               | Baker, 1922-1930  |  |                              |                                   |  |
| 棕胸蓝姬鹟 F. hperythra             | Baker, 1922-1930  | Baker, 1922-1930   | _                            | _                                 |  |
| 白喉姬鹟 F. monileger              | _   | _  | Baker, 1922-1930             | Baker, 1922-1930                  |  |
| 小斑姬鹟 F. westermanni            | Baker, 1922-1930  | Baker, 1922-1930   | _                            | _                                 |  |
| 白眉蓝姬鹟 F. superciliaris         | _   | Baker, 1922-1930   | _                            | _                                 |  |
| 灰蓝姬鹟 F. tricolor               | Baker, 1922-1930  | Baker, 1922-1930;<br>Jia et al, 2003                             |                              | Wu, 1986                          |  |
| 黑棕姬鹟 F. nigrorufa              | _   | _  | Baker, 1922-1930             | Baker, 1922-1930                  |  |
| 玉头姬鹟 F. sappira                | Baker, 1922-1930  | Baker, 1922-1930   | _                            | _                                 |  |
| 白腹蓝鹟<br>Cyanoptila cyanomelana | Dementiev & Gladkov,<br>1968; Fu et al, 1984;<br>Zhao, 1985 | Baker, 1922-1930;<br>Dementiev & Gladkov,<br>1968                | _                            | Fu et al, 1984;<br>Zhao, 1985     |  |
| 铜蓝鹟 Eumyias thalassinus        | Baker, 1922-1930;<br>Wu, 1986                               | Baker, 1922-1930   | _                            | _                                 |  |
| 印度仙鹟 E. albicaudata            | Baker, 1922-1930  | Baker, 1922-1930   | _                            | _                                 |  |
| 大仙鹟 Niltava grandis            | Baker, 1922-1930  | Baker, 1922-1930   | _                            | _                                 |  |
| 小仙鹟 N. macgrigoriae            | Baker, 1922-1930  | Baker, 1922-1930   | _                            | _                                 |  |
| 棕腹仙鹟 N. sundara                | Baker, 1922-1930  | _  | _                            | _                                 |  |
| 白尾蓝仙鹟 Cyornis concretus        | Baker, 1922-1930  | _  | _                            | _                                 |  |
| 白腹仙鹟 C.pallipes                | _   | Baker, 1922-1930   | _                            | Baker, 1922-1930                  |  |
| 淡颊仙鹟 C. poliogenys             | Baker, 1922-1930  | Baker, 1922-1930   | _                            | _                                 |  |
| 纯蓝仙鹟 C. unicolor               | Baker, 1922-1930  | Baker, 1922-1930   | _                            | _                                 |  |
| 蓝喉仙鹟 C. rubeculoides           | Baker, 1922-1930  | Baker, 1922-1930   | _                            | _                                 |  |
| 山蓝仙鹟 C. banymas                | Baker, 1922-1930  | _  | Wu, 1986                     | _                                 |  |
| 梯氏仙鹟 C. ticklliae              | Baker, 1922-1930  | Baker, 1922-1930   | _                            | _                                 |  |
| 方尾鹟<br>Culicicapa ceylonensis  | _   | _  | Baker, 1922-1930             | Baker, 1922-1930;<br>Li, 1985     |  |

一未发现(Unfound)。

洞巢能降低自然灾害,提高繁殖成功率。在小龙门 林场,全为洞巢的白眉姬鹟的繁殖成功率高于黄眉 姬鹟。当然,树洞的丰富度也成为影响姬鹟分布的 重要因素。

黄眉姬鹟不同类型的巢址距地高度差异显著,树枝间巢的距地高度显著高于树桩巢和树洞巢,树桩和树洞巢的距地高度差异不显著。在树枝间、树桩顶端凹坑和树洞这3种类型的巢址中,树枝间巢的暴露程度相对最高,被天敌发现的概率可能最大,因而巢距地最高,可能使天敌(主要是啮齿类和蛇)难于接近,降低了暴露程度高带来的风险。Mitrus & Soóko (2004)发现红喉姬鹟3类隐蔽程度接近的巢(树洞,树桩顶端凹坑,剥裂的树皮和树干之间)距地高度差异不显著。

欧洲的斑姬鹟和红喉姬鹟的巢洞多数在活树上 (Czeszczewik & Walankiewicz, 2003; Mitrus & Soóko, 2004); 斑姬鹟的巢洞开口方向没有明显偏向(Czeszczewik & Walankiewicz, 2003), 红喉姬鹟的巢洞口多数向南(Mitrus & Soóko, 2004)。小龙门林场黄眉姬鹟的巢洞多数在枯树上,主要是由枝干断裂后腐朽形成的,所选的巢洞多数开口向北。在小龙门林场,白眉姬鹟的巢洞也多数在枯树上,主要来源是啄木鸟的旧洞,巢洞口也多数向北。

在欧洲,斑姬鹟、白领姬鹟和红喉姬鹟都在多种树上营巢,但对不同树种的利用率不同,利用率最高的树种通常是繁殖地中的优势树种(Czeszczewik & Walankiewicz, 2003; Mitrus, 2004; Mitrus & Soóko, 2004)。在小龙门林场,黄眉姬鹟在9种树上营巢,

以棘皮桦为主。棘皮桦是黄眉姬鹟栖息地中的优势树种(Wang et al, 2006), 断裂破损的桦木易腐朽(Zheng, 1985), 形成较多坑洞, 为黄眉姬鹟提供了适宜的巢址。

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